AMENDMENT(S) TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the one hand, because of the fact that the cable is in a straight line and thus shorter than in the solution where it is undulating, the [[increase]] decrease in length involves a proportional reduction of electrical resistance of the system and thus an increase in power for a given voltage or the possibility of equipping a longer pipe using the same voltage.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Preferably, the materials constituting the cable are subjected to [[elastically]] elastic deformation remaining under 15% of their elastic limit and preferably below 5%. By materials comprising or constituting the cable is meant the sheaths and the elongated elements forming the cable, since the cable bears the elongation by virtue of the reorganization (angular deflection) of said elongated elements that are very minimally stressed by the elongation of the cable.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As shown in Figures 4 and 5, the cable 10 is comprised of a metal braid 11, made of copper for example, assuming a flattened form (that of a metal braided ribbon or that of a flattened pipe if the metal braid is tubular) comprising a core of the cable 10, surrounded by two electrical insulation sleeves 12, 13 having nonetheless good thermal conducting qualities. The insulator must be sufficiently resilient (but an elongation ratio of 2 to 4% is sufficient and this is an easy quality to obtain for a plastic material) to be able to accommodate the possible elongation of the cable on the extrados of the pipe when it is curved. ~~It could be used two~~ Two superposed metal braids could be used[[,]] to enlarge the ~~transversal~~ transverse section of the heating elements.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The pipe of the invention comprises advantageously, from point to point, so-called smart connection devices. Such a device is intended for the case of damage to the pipe (for example, flooding of the annular space in the case of a double-walled envelope pipe), for maintaining the electrical connection and thus the heating over the part upstream of the pipe relative to the damage. When the pipe can be supplied electrically on both sides (presence of a supply umbilical line supplying the submarine end), these members can enable maintaining heating of the two sides of the part suffering the damage. These members can be installed between the two sealing members of one same pair described above. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the concept of a smart connection box 40 arranged on the triphasic supply line 41 of a star system. In normal operation at the level of the box 40, the three phases are not connected, the switches 42 are open. In the event of break 43 of the electrical circuit, the box 40 automatically closes the switches 42 that connect the phases and [[re-established]] re-establishes the electrical circuit on the side upstream of the damage 43. This allows maintaining heating and thus enables planning of repair of the damage with more flexibility.